

Tennessee

North American Waterfowl Management Plan

photo: USFWS



photo: Forest Service



photo: Forest Service



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About the "Plan"

- International Agreement, signed in 1986.
- Goal: return waterfowl populations to levels of mid 1970's. Integrate other migratory bird plans.
- Achieve population goals through the restoration, enhancement, and management of habitat on public and private lands.
- Includes regional partnerships in U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

Partner Involvement

- Private landowners.
- Private, state, Federal conservation groups.
- Corporations.

Habitat Accomplishments

- Wetland protection—39,000 acres.
- Wetland restoration—10,000 acres.
- Wetland enhancement—8,000 acres.
- GIS Data Bases.

Tennessee Projects

- Mississippi Alluvial Valley Migratory Bird Initiative (west Tennessee).
- Mustin Bottoms.
- White Lake.
- Reelfoot Lake.
- Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge.
- Tennessee Partners Private Lands Project.
- North American Migratory Bird Conservation Initiatives.
- Central Hardwoods Ecosystem.

Financial Assistance

- North American Wetlands Conservation Act grants totaling \$5 million.
- Other Federal expenditures in excess of \$15 million.
- Non-federal partners have spent more than \$5.9 million.

Public Benefits

- Technical and financial assistance to private landowners.
- Coordinated management of state and Federal refuges.
- Partnerships between the agriculture and wildlife communities.
- Improved water quality.
- Broad coalition of partners supporting voluntary wetland conservation.

Questions and Answers

What is the North American Waterfowl Management Plan?

In 1985, waterfowl populations had plummeted to record lows. Historical data indicated that since the first settlers arrived more than 50 percent of the United States' original 220 million acres of wetland habitat that waterfowl depend on for survival had been destroyed. Across Canada, where a large percentage of the United States' wintering waterfowl nest, wetland losses in various areas were estimated at 29 to 71 percent since settlement.

Waterfowl are a prominent and economically important group of migratory birds of the North American continent. By 1985, approximately 3.2 million people were spending nearly \$1 billion annually to hunt waterfowl. By 1985, interest in waterfowl had grown in other arenas as well. About 18.6 million people observed, photographed, and otherwise appreciated waterfowl and other waterbirds and spent \$2 billion for the pleasure of doing it.

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Recognizing the importance of waterfowl and wetlands to North Americans and the need for international cooperation to help in the recovery of a shared resource, the Canadian and United States governments developed a strategy to restore waterfowl populations to levels seen in the 1970's through habitat protection, restoration, and enhancement. The strategy was documented in the North American Waterfowl Management Plan signed in 1986 by the Canadian Minister of the Environment and the United States' Secretary of the Interior, the foundation partnership upon which hundreds of others would be built.